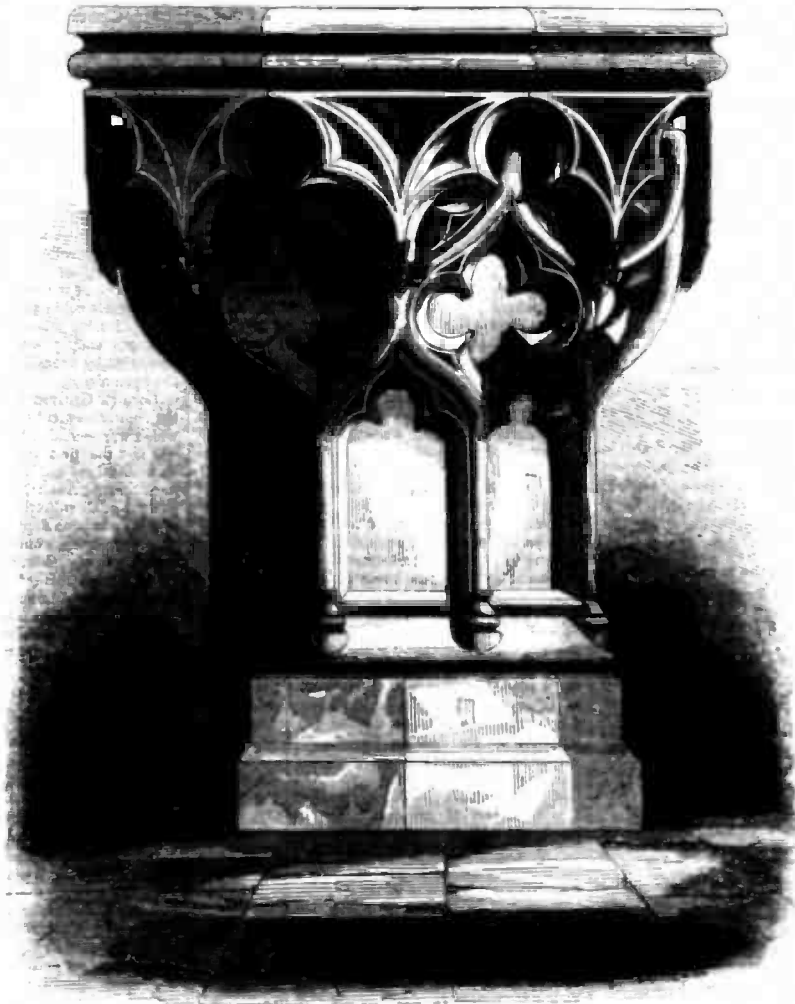


## FONT IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, LUXEMBURG.



that, for many and many years past, examples of individual munificence have been exhibited so manifold that I dare hardly fix upon any one to compare with those of old times. The doors of this church will, without distinction, be thrown open to all who live in the district, who may thus come and drink of the water of life freely. All may enter who are inclined to do so, as far as the capacity of the building will admit, and the result will be that others, instigated by this liberality, will come forward and set another such example for the benefit of those who cannot find room within its walls. And here I cannot help speaking of a venerable body—the dean and chapter of Westminster—who have given the site for this church and these schools, and who have the warmest desire to further the great object of instruction to all within their reach.”

The following inscription was engraved on the trowel:—

“To  
MISS ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COUTTS,  
The Founder  
of the church of St. Stephen, Westminster,  
THIS TROWEL.

is presented, as a token of respect and gratitude, by  
The Inhabitants of the District,  
July 20, 1847.

“Mercy and Truth to them that devise good.”—*Psalm*, xlv. 23.

LAUS DEO.”

The accompanying engraving gives a repre-

sentation of the church as it will appear when seen from the north-west. It is designed in the style of architecture prevalent in the fourteenth century, called “Decorated,” and is to accommodate 1000 persons. It will consist of a nave, 82 feet long by 21 feet wide; aisles, 82 feet by 13 feet; chancel, 47 feet by 21 feet; and a massive tower and spire at the east end of the north aisle. The base of the tower is 23 feet square, and the entire height 200 feet.

The materials to be used will be Snettisham ragstone for the walls, and Anston stone for the various dressings. The roofs will be constructed of British oak, and covered with lead; and the open seating throughout, together with the chancel stalls and screens, will be formed of wainscot. The tower is to contain a peal of bells.

The schools now erecting, as seen in the engraving, are constructed with the same materials as above described, and are capable of holding 230 boys and 170 girls. The master and mistress’s house are close adjoining these buildings. They are designed in a suitable style to the church, and are being erected, at the cost of 3,400*l.*, by Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, by whom the church also is to be built.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—Animation appears to be returning here, and some people are bold enough to say now, that this monument (of many things), is positively to be completed without further delay.

## INTERESTING FONT IN ST. JOHN’S CHURCH, LUXEMBURG.

THE Font here represented, and which seems to be of the fourteenth century, is in St. John’s Church at Luxembourg, but it originally was made for the now desecrated church of St. Ulrich there. It is of one solid piece of stone, including the base, pedestal, and bowl. The base, pedestal, and rim of the bowl are octagonal; but the pedestal is of tapering form, and from this circumstance, and the beautiful arrangement of its Gothic tracery,—the upper portion of which is in very bold relief and certain parts of it completely pierced,—and from the conformability also of the tracery which envelops the bowl itself, a whole is produced with so unusually graceful a flow of lines, that I do not recollect ever to have seen its like. As to its precise dimensions, however, my notes only state, that its present height above the pavement is 105 *centimetres*,—its extreme width at top being 85, each face of its base, 30, and each face of its rim, 35.

Other rare works of art in St. John’s Church are a gilt-silver monstrance, or *ostensorio*, in form of a tower and spire of the fourteenth century, and an image of the Virgin Mary, painted of a brown colour, with reference, I presume, to the passage in the Song of Solomon, “I am black but comely,” and which image is probably a copy of the celebrated statue of “Our Lady” at Loretto, that was taken away by the French in 1797.